KATE CLAXION'S FINANCES. The Actress Cross-questioned in Supple

Kate Claxton, the actress, known in private

life as Mrs. Charles Stevenson, was examined

yesterday in supplementary proceedings at the instance of Rose Eytinge, who has a judgment

m. as recovered in 1801, and was for salary

lady in the "Captain Swift" company, of which

she claimed Mrs. Stevenson was the backer.

The actress was first questioned about the loss

book of your a ount at the Bank of the Metropolis?' was asked.

"No. it was a duplicate; I also lost at

time the original."

"This book you lost was not the original

"How long have you had an account there?" "Oh, I don't remember how many years."
"Well, it was fifty years ago, was it?"

"Well, I like that," said Miss Claxton

straightening herself in her chair; "it has been a good many years, probably fifteen or twenty."
"Have you any stocks or bonds?"
"None: I never had any."
"Have you any bank account at the present

There is a person down there drawing my

The firm assets and liabilities are:

Henry E. Abbey's debts and liabilities, se-

Total

The firm's assets consist of: Cash, \$1,831;

Tremont Theatre, Boston, land, building, stage properties, nominal value, \$250,000, subject to

deed of trust to secure bonds of \$100,000.

leaving the actual value at \$150,000; property

J. J. ASTOR WON'T BUILD A THEATRE

Benial of the Humor that He Contemplated

Building a Model Playhouse.

It has been rumored lately that John Jacob

Astor was about to build a theatre, which he

would himself control and devote to the pro-

duction of plays of a high order. Mr. Astor's

project, as it was reported, looked to the estab-

ishment here of a theatre which should fill in

The individual debts are:

Total.....

, jewelry, diamonds, curling irons,

\$551,296 88

.. 162,154 85

364.109 37

\$70,304 39

\$79,000 00

one." replied Miss Claxton.

... 'nge claimed to be due her as leading

at the Hearing Before the Mayor the Chief, Inspector Correlant, and Capt. O'Brien Testily as to His Work and Efficiency-In the Egian Cape Solved! The hearing on the charges seatast Police mmissioner Farker was resumed before Mayor Strong in the City Hall yesterday morn-Commissioner Andrews was the one of Mr. Parker's colleagues present when the preceedings began. It was 10:45 o'clock when the first witness as called. President

Roosevelt came in a few minutes later.

Major Kipp, chief clerk at Police Headquarters, was the first witness called by the defence. He had been called also by prosecution. He was questioned as to the methods of receiving complaints at Headquar-

The number of complaints," said he, "has increased very much since the present Board came into office. These complaints were re-ferred to the Chief to report upon them." The reports were read at the open meeting of the Board, and then referred to the Chief or some subordinate for action. There was never any resolution of the Board referring the complaints to the Chief. There was an under-standing to that effect. Clerk Kipp stated that a copy of the Chief's report was sent to the complainant. In cross-examination Mr. Root drew out the

fact that Commissioner Parker did not make any report of cases investigated by him up to 'Was not this the date that President Roosevelt made his first report?" asked Gen.

Tracy.

Inspector Moses W. Cortright was the next witness. He said he had been connected with the pelice force for twenty-nine years and five months. He was made Inspector on Dec. 1, 1895, and acted as Chief during Chief Con-"Hea it been your observation that it is the

practice of the Police Commissioners whom you have known to devote all their time to police business?" "Objected to," said Mr. Root.

Gen. Tracy said he wanted to show that the Commissioners could go when and where they The Mayor allowed the question, and the witness replied: "I don't know, sir."

"Have you not often found their rooms vacant?" "Yes, sir; but I didn't know where they were. The witness said that he had been at Head-

quarters daily from May 27, 1895, until the present time. Q .- Have you seen the Commissioners come and go from Police Headquarters? A .- Yes,

Q .- And they could come and go when they leased? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—They hadn't to report? A.—No, sir.

When you had occasion to visit Mr. Park Q.—When you had occasion to visit Mr. Paraer's office how often did you find him in? A.—
I have almost always found him in when I had
occasion to go to his office.
The witness could not tell what hour the
Commissioner arrived in the morning.
"I often saw Commissioner Parker leave late
at night, though," said he.
Q.—Which of the Commissioners remained
latest at night when you were Acting Deputy
Chief? A.—I often saw Commissioner Parker
there late, but I can't say about the other Commissioners. there late, but I can't say about the other Com-missioners.

The witness finally said that he saw Mr.
Parker at Police Headquarters more fre-quently late at night than any of his colleagues.
Q.—When there was any legal questions to discussed to whom did you go? A.—To Commissioner Parker.
Q.—To whom did the Chief send you when a legal question arose? A.—To Commissioner Parker.

Parker.

Q.—Did he ever refuse or let you go away without giving advice? A.—No, sir; he always gave his advice.

Q.—Were not legal questions referred to Mr. Parker that had previously been sent to the Corporation Counsel,? A.—I don't know, sir. The witness said that on one occasion one of the other Commissioners referred him to Commissioner Parker when a legal question came un. ame up.
Q.—Was not Commissioner Parker the one
Commissioner to whom all legal questions were referred?

"I object," cried Mr. Root. The Mayor consulted with the Assistant Corporation Counsel and the question was ruled out.

Q.—Was not Chief Conlin always in the habit of sending to Commissioner Parker for legal advice? A.—I don't know, sir

Q.—From your knowledge of the Commissioners, what Commissioner had the most knowledge of the personnel of the force?

Mr. Root objected, and the Mayor sustained him.

him.
Q.—In your consultations with Commissioner
Parker, has he displayed an intimate knowledge of the personnel of the force? A.—I believe he did.
Q.—Was this knowledge of the personnel of
the force such as could be acquired only by
careful study and attention? A.—I believe it
was.

was.
"Was his knowledge greater than that of
any of the other Commissioners?"
Mr. Root objected strennously to this question, and was sustained. Mr. Parker was
smiling all over during the examination of this
wirness. President Roosevelt took copious Gen. Tracy took exceptions whenever the Mayor overruled him. Mayor overruled him.

In reply to another question the witness said that there were sometimes differences of opinion between President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker as to police matters.

"Whose advice did you follow?"

"I object," said Mr. Root, and the objection was sustained.

Q.—You maintained a little while ago that one of the Commissioners referred you to Commissioner Parker on a large matter.

the Commissioners referred you to Com-ner Parker on a legal matter? A.—Yes. sir.
Q.—Was that Commissioner President Roosevelt?
A.—Yes, sir.
Gen. Trayy then asked the witness if during his thirty years' experience in the Police Department he evel knew a Commissioner to devote more time and attention to his duties than Commissioner Parker did."
If don't knew. I den't think I am competent to answer that question," replied the witness.

ritness.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bu-cau was called next.

Q.—How long have you been at the head of the Detective Bureau?

A.—Since July 10, witness said the bureau was reorganized The witness said the bureau was reorganized when he took charse and that at present there were about one hundred men connected with it. While the Detective Bureau was being reorganized the witness met Commissioner Parker frequently both at his house and at Police Headquarters.

"Commissioner Parker," said he, "decided what men should be retained, transferred, and promoted in the bureau. I submitted the list of applications to him."

The witness said there was a meeting of the

e witness said there was a meeting of the e Board on July 18, 1895, at Mr. Parker's e, when the reorganization was com-

pleted.
Q.-Your understanding was that Mr. Parker has charge of the reorganization of the Detective Bureau? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-And the work of reorganization is still going on? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-And it is a very important work? A.-Q.—And it is a very important work? A.—Yes, sir, it is.

The witness said that since he took charge of the bureau forty additional men had been appointed, besides a great number of transfers and rejections of applications.

Q.—When you had occasion to consult with Mr. Parker did you always find him? A.—Yes, sir, I always found him in his office, and frequently after I left I heard he had sent for me.

me.

The witness said he saw Mr. Parker every day from October, 1895 to March, 1896.

Q.—Have there been important crimes committed in this city sluce you took charge of the bureau? A.—Yes, str.

Q.—And your bureau has been criticised by the press? A.—Yes, sir.

The witness said that Commissioner Parker took a great interest in the success of the Detective Bureau and often inquired about the men who were working on cases.

took a great interest in the success of the Detective Bureau and often inquired about the men who were working on cases.

Q.—Can you specify half a dozen times in which you could not find Commissioner Parker when you wanted to consult with him? A.—I cannot, sir.

Q.—Can you specify three times when you could not find him? A.—I cannot recollect.

In reply to another question the witness said that Commissioner Parker's instructions to him were that wherever he could not find the Commissioner in his office he should go to Mr. Parker's house. He could not recollect the Commissioner were being out of town when he wanted to find him.

Capt. O'Brien said that Commissioner Parker took an active part in the investigation of the Eglam murder case, and visited the house where the crims was committed three nights in succession with the witness.

Q.—Was Dr. Scheele brought into the case?

A.—Yes, sir; Dr. Scheele brought into the case?

A.—Yes, sir; Dr. Scheele had interviews with Commissioner Parker.

The witness said that Commissioner Parker.

The witness said that Commissioner Parker potten sot to Headquarters in the morning bestore himself, their from your observation any of the present Lin (Lawyer), or a has been more in Gormand.

constantly at the Department than Commis-sioner Parker."
"Objected to," cried Mr. Root.
"Objection sustained," said the Mayor. Mr. Root then cross-examined. "Captain said he, "you regard yourself as indebted Commissioner Parker of your present position

"No. sir," replied the witness in an indig-No. sir." replied the withdraw in an tione.

Q.—To whom, then, are you indebted? A.—The four Commissioners appointed me. I went to Commissioner Parker, whom I knew in the District Attorney's office, with my recommendations, and he suggested me to the other

dations, and he suggested me to the other Commissioners.

The witness said that he reported to the Chief of Police, who made all the transfers in the Bureau.

"You spoke about the Egian murder case;" saked Mr. Root.

"We have good reason to believe we did," replied Capt. O'Brien, blushing.

Q. Was the criminal ever brought to justice? A.—The matter has been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

President Roosevelt smiled at the reply.

"Now, about the Burden robbery?" said Mr. Root. "did you ever find the robbers in that case?"

Root, "did you ever find the robbers in tage case".

Capt. O'Hrien's face grew red as a peony as he replied at the top of his voice:

"Indirectly I believe we did."

"They were discovered by the London police, were they not?" said Mr. Root quietly.

"They were discovered by means of a circular I sent all over the world, and which was in the jeweller's possession when they came into his shop." shouted Capt. O'Brien.

"Oh," said Mr. Root.

Chief of Police Conlin was the next witness. After he had given his pedigree on the police force, he testified that it was the custom at Headquarters for the doorman to report to him when a Commissioner arrived and when he left.

left.
Q.—Were you in the habit of consulting
Commissioner Parker from October, 1895, to Q.—Were you in the habit of consulting Commissioner Parker from October, 1895, to March, 1896? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you always find him when you wanted nim? A.—I generally found him some time during the day.
Q.—Can you mention a single day you could not find him? A.—No, sir.
Q.—With which Commissioner did you most consult? A.—With Commissioner Parker.
Q.—Why? A.—Because I found that at Board meetings the other Commissioners deferred to Commissioner Parker, and I came to the conclusion that he was the master spirit of the Board, and therefore went to him.

spirit of the Board, and therefore went to him.

Q.—Did any of the Commissioners ever refer you to Commissioner Parker? A.—Yes, sir, many times when I would converse with President Roosevelt on legal matters, he would tell me. "Go to Parker about that, as he understands more about it than I do."

The witness said that when he was appointed Deputy Chief there were only twenty-three Captains on duty out of a possible thirty-seven, and of these twenty-three four were under suspension. He understood that Commissioner Parker was deputed by the other Commissioner to look after the reorganization of the Detective Bureau, "I was kept in constant touch, however," said he, "with the reorganization of the Detective Bureau, and frequently had consultations with both Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker."

Parker."

Q.-Mr. Parker did the work so far as the Commissioners went? A.—I believe the work was done wholly by Commissioner Parker.

The witness described in detail the work of reorganization, and said that Commissioner Parker investigated the record of every man. He often met Commissioner Parker at station houses, inspecting the condition of affairs there. The Commissioner often suggested changes in regard to what he observed on his houses, inspecting the condition of affairs there. The Commissioner often suggested changes in regard to what he observed on his visits in the various precincts.

Q.—Did you consult with Commissioner Parker more than with the other Commissioners about police business? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you do so? A.—Became I found that he knew more about police business than the others, and could offer better suggestions and criticisms.

Q.—How came you to consult Commissioner Parker more than the others in legal matters? A.—Became I found he was well versed in criminal law, and Commissioners Roosevelt and Grant always told me to see Parker on legal matters.

veit and Grant always told me to see Parker on legal matters. The witness said that he had often consulted with Commissioner Parker about the Raines law and other imortant matters involving a knowledge of law. Questioned about the big transfer that took place on 6ct, 30, 1895, the witness said that Commissioner Parker attended to the details of it. It was the biggest transfer ever made in the history of the force. There were 550 men transferred altogether 405 patrolmen, 30 roundamen, 20 Sergeants, and 5 Captains. The witness said he made out a list of transfers which he submitted to Commissioner Parker, who went over it carefully and examined the records of the men. over it carefully and examined the records of the men.

Q.—What was the condition of the Police Department in May, 1895? A.—It was demoralized almost to the extent of a collapse.

Q.—Did you ever see it in such a condition before? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was Commissioner Parker diligent in the discharge of his duties? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was he intelligent in discharging his duties? A.—Very much so.

Q.—And was he constant in his attendance?

A.—Yes, sir.

President Roosevelt took notes at a very rapid rate during the examination. Mr. Root cross-examined.

rapid rate during the examination. Air. Root cross-examined.
Q.—Who actually made the transfer of these 550 men? A.—I did, sir.
During the cross-examination Mr. Parker handed the witness the Police Board minutes, open at a certain page. Mr. Root frowned.
"I object." said he, "to any person interfering with my witness, and especially to interference by the man who called him."
Mr. Parker said he only wanted to aid the memory of the witness. Mr. Parker said be only wanted to aid the memory of the witness.

"I want no interference," replied Mr. Root sharply, closing the book with a bang. Mr. Root asked the witness why he consulted more with Commissioner Parker about the transfers than with the other Commissioners.

"Because," Chief Conlin replied, "I thought he knew more of the rank and file than the other Commissioners did,"
"Was it not because you thought he was the other Commissioners did."
"Was it not because you thought he was the master mind of the Board?" asked Mr. Root

with a smile.
"No, it was because he took more interest Mr. Parker seemed to be very much pleased and stroked his blonde beard in a satisfied manner. At this juncture the Mayor said he would adjourn the hearing until this morning. He hoped the hearing would be finished to-day. There is, however, not much likelihood of that, as Commissioner Parker has a large number of witnesses to call, and in addition to that will take the stand in his own behalf.

FIVE NEW CAPTAINS AGREED ON. Five More Booked for Appointment When

There Are More Vacancies. The Police Commissioners spent four hours in secret session at Headquarters on Tuesday in making up the ratings of the Sergeants who are candidates for promotion to Captaincies. Sixtyseven Sergeants were in the examination which was held week before last, and the Commisners went over all the examination papers and gave the candidates their ratings for meritorious service, record, and officiency.

It was learned yesterday that the Commis-

sioners agreed upon the promotion of five Sergeants who are veterans. The five Sergeants in question passed high examinations and are among the first on the eligible list. They are Acting Captains John H. Grant of the East bixty-seventh street station, Watson Vredenburgh of the West Sixty-eighth street station. John R. Groo of the Mercer street station, Robert Young of the Elizabeth street station, and ert young or the Elizabeth street station, and
Sergeant Daniel C. Moynihan, who is in command of the Yorkwille Court squad.

The five Sergeants will be appointed to Captaincies at the next Board meeting. There are
at present eight vacancies of Captains. There
will be five more vacancies when Inspectors are
appointed. Beyond the five Sergeants named
no others have been agreed upon for promotion.

There is a hitch on the other candidates. The
Commissioners were unable to agree on the appointed. Beyond the five Sergeants anneal no others have been agreed upon for promotion. There is a hitch on the other candidates. The Commissioners were unable to agree on the merit work of two or three Sergeants who were in the examination. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting, when it is thought some conclusion will be arrived at.

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that there was a slight difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to one or two Sergeants, but he believed that they would come to an understanding shortly. Mr. Parker would say nothing further concerning the matter. It is said that Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews are opposed to two Sergeants who are favored by Measers. Parker and Grant.

The talk around Headquarters is that Acting Captains Stainkamp of the East Fifty-first street station. Stephen Brown of the West Thirty-seventh street station, Richard Walsh of the West Twentieth street station, and William toly be appointed full Captains. With the five veterans already agreed spon, only three more Captains can be appointed at present to fill the existing wazancies. There will be no other vacancies then until the Inspectors and a Deputy Chief are appointed, unless some of the present Captains retire, and it is not likely that any will. Acting Captains Ryan, Brennan, Germann, Albertson, McKirvey, and Sergeants Petty, Flood, and Farrell of the Central Office are strong candidates for promotion when additional vacancies occur.

The examination of Captains for Inspectors is fixed for Monday next, sud there is a desire on the part of the Commissioners to let in a few men who are not yet Captains. In order to adjust this it has been decided to hold a supplemental examination when all those officers not in Monday's examination can enter.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Gallaher has resigned the pastorate of the Trinity Baptist Church, in Greene and Patchen avenues, Brooklyn, it is said the church is in arrears with his salary.

TOPICS FROM STAGELAND.

THE THEATRICAL DIVERSIONS OF

A WEEK IN MIDSUMMER.

four Theatres Are Open with Atry Plays and There Is an Abundance of Breezy Vandeville-Some of the Pinns of New York Managers for Next Season, There is something of newness in the Casino play, "In Gay New York," owing to the assignnent of the rôle of the country bride to Madge Lessing and the rearrangement of several pecialties. Miss Lessing is peculiarly pretty, also piquant, and she acts the character agreebly. The profits of to-night's performance of 'El Capitan" at the Broadway by De Wolf Hopper and his company are to go to Edward Fletcher and John W. Hughes, the theatre's reasurers, whose friends will no doubt rally loyally. The first representation in America of Suppe's latest opera, "The Model," will be given in German at Terrace Garden to-night. The re-vival of "Olivette" at the Herald Square gives that well-remembered French opera entertain-ingly in English, "Evangeline" is continued at Manhattan Beach, and so are the Pain fireworks, the circus, and the Sousa concerts. The eldoloscope is on exhibition at the Bijou, the moving pictures being those of a Spanish bull

ight and other lively performances. The line between two sorts of vaudeville resorts is just now closely drawn. The open-air roof shows, though they are within doors when the weather is unpropitious, are much better off on nights that permit the use of the up-stairs department. The all-day indoor shows, on the other hand, are not averse to rain, which holds folks in town, and thus keeps them nearer the theatres. For the latter houses June was a fa-vorable month, and their bids for favor are trong ones. At Keith's Union Square a big feature is Lumière's cinematographe, a device for displaying photographs of moving objects, which is having its first week's showing in this country. The chief specialist here is Gus Willams, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickson contribute a cleverly acted sketch entitled Salt Cellar." Two writers and singers of paro-dies upon local topics are at the head at Proctor's Twenty-third Street; and at Pas-tor's Lydia Barry, a daughter of "Billy" Barry, himself a graduate from vandeville, is making her first appearances in the continuous shows. Five roof shows are in the vaudeville list, and the topmost department of Proctor's Pleasure Palace counts for a sixth, but at this

shows. Five roof shows are in the vaudeville ist, and the topmost department of Proctor's Fleasure Palace counts for a sixth, but at this resort a performance is given down stairs while the outdoor bill is under way. John W. Ransone, Lockhart's elephants, and two showy bailets are some of the features. The American's roof has Annie Hart, Pearl Andrews, and Madeline Shirley as its leaders: the Casine employs Hughey Dougherty and Vernona Jarbeau conspicuously: Koster & Hial's has some new local vitascope views; the Olympia roof retains Fregoli, and is a show in itself, and atop Madison Square Garden the leaders are Gilmore and Leonard, Press Eldridge, and Cora Routt. Shows that count among the miscellaneous once are the displays of the endoloscope at the Bijon, the war works exhibition at the Eden Musée, and the array of curiosities and specialists at Huber's Museum.

The opening of a new roof resort at the Grand Central Palace is promised for to-night. It is over the quadrangular centre of the big building, and on every side the walls rise one story above it. These walls are topped by a tile-paved promenade, and at the western end a tower rises, in which the boxes will be located. The stage is at the east side, and back of it is a glass-roofed auditorium, so that this roof show will be given rain or starshine. Both indoor and outdoor rooms are on the same floor, and are reached from the ground, without need of stair climbing, by numerous sievators of the largest size, one of which secends to the very top of the promenade. A vaudeville entertainment will be provided under the direction of Gustave Amberg, and at the start will engage Helene Mora, Arnhim and Wagner, the Newsbory quintet, Volectte, Middred Howard De Gray, Fields and Watson, Ella Bennett, and the Chickering quartet.

Chickering quartet. When Signor Fregoli returns to his native vineyards or takes himself and his wigs to the London music halls, New York's appetite for his specialty will doubtless have been fully satisfied, for the wonder of his performance begins and ends in the celerity with which he makes his change from one costume to another. If he got into his characters as well as he does into their clothes, he would always be entertaining, but unluckily his changes never result in impersonations. They remain disguises, interesting when they are first seen, from the outckness and facility with which they are assumed. But Fregoli imitates a personality very much more convincingly than he represents a type, and in his various performances there has never been any so amusing as his buriesque of various orchestral leaders, from Richard Wagner down to Oscar Hammerstein. In the elaborate sketch called "El Dorado," which he is giving on the Olympia roof garden this week for the first time, this feature is retained, and it is still quite the most humorous of all his efforts.

Fifty characters is the programme's

of the number he represents, and whether there are that many or not, there are enough. He is

first an impresario struggling with the re-calcitrant performers in a music hall, and when they rebel decisively he undertakes to give the programme himself. There is the assistance of changing scenery to the illusion of this play, and the performers are first seen in their dressing rooms arranging the conspiracy which is to put their manager to confusion. Fregoli represents a half dozen of them here in various stages of ndress, and when the next move is shown he is again in the person of the impresario, tanding in front of the curtain apoligizing to the audience, and explaining that he will undertake to give all the show himself. Then the whole conventional vaudeville programme commences. Fregoli, of course, assuming every character in turn. There is an Italian singer in the high hat and short skirts of the familiar French type caroling. "Marguerite of Monte Carlo" in the Fregoli falsetto; a burleague prestidigatateur, exposing his tricks after every one of them; a German serio-comic in incropublic coetume; an impersonator of foreign celebrities with the usual outlay of wirs and whiskers; an English songstress in a blue Mother Hubbard, and "The Streets of Cairo" in her repertoire; a serpentine dancer with as many calcium lights as a real one ever had, and a musical clown with the inevitable xylophone and sleigh belle. All of these different types Fregoli represents with his usual faculty for changing from one to the other with such incomprehensible quickness. It is not to be expected that he should do their work as well as the originals have, but even in that he acquits himself creditably. It takes the language and the programme sometimes to differentiate his figures, and if the German chanicuse sang in English she would be quick as faithful a burlesque as the music hall songstress who uses that tongue, and identified by her nationality on the programme. When he appears as Prof. Herrmann during the last five minutes of the hour or more his performance occupied, Fregoli proves again how much more expert he is in miniery than impersonation. But "El Dorado" shows his powers as a "change artist" to their best advantage, and these are unusual enough to make him exceptional in his line. Nobody will be likely to imitate him here and there will be no public demand for it. When its novelty is gone there is no interest remaining, and his performance throughout is one more adapted to the teste of audiences in his own or the other Latin countries. But it is undoubtedly a unique one. the audience, and explaining that he will undertake to give all the show himself. Then the

The Standard is to be a continuous vaudeville theatre next season, under the management of William Sells. The Imperial Music Hall is to have the new name of the Broadway and the new direction of Weber & Fields. The Garden Theatre is advertised to be let for rental after the expiration of A. M. Palmer's lease in October. The walls of the theatre for Frank B. Murtha are rising in Lexington avenue, just below Forty-second street, and it is to be called the Murray Hill. The name of Abbey has been taken down from the front of the Goelets' theatre, and nobody save Al Hayman knows what it will be rechristened. Mr. Hayman will get home from Europe on Saturday. The old Star has been taken by Gulick & Co., who have low-priced houses in several and will devote this one chiefly to popular meledramas. Increasing stability in the business of stage amusements is indicated by the fact that so few of our theatres change hands. The Fifth Avenue remains with Henry C. Miner, who is a factor in the American Theatrical Syndicate, and that corporation, under the direction of Joseph Brooks, will produce "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" there on Aug. 31, following it with a new American drama and other pisces. Daniel Frohman will reopen the Lyceum with E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King," dramatized from one of Stanley Weyman's novels, and after that the stock company will begin a winter season in November. Charles Frohman now has the Empire, in which he will place John Drew and Olys. Nethersolv in new plays before bringing back his stock company: the Garrick, where he will employ successively Alfred Chevaller, a musical comedy called "in Town," and Richard flansfield in several old and new places. Mr?Trohand will devote this one chiefly to popu-

1 promise

LOTS OF SALOONS STILL. ONLY 750 CLOSED UP BY THE

RAINES LIQUOR TAX LAW.

Great Rush of Saloon Keepers to Pay in Their \$500 on the First Day of the Law's Coming Into Pull Effect - Some Have Hard Work Raising the Money. Nobody is likely to go thirsty because of the oming into force of the Raines law yesterday. Some few may go hungry, however, for a num ber of saloons stopped business yesterday, and their owners and employees will be forced to seek other employment or become beggars. As the returns come in, however, it is seen that the proportion of saloons to close will be surpris-ingly small. Probably not more than 750 liquor dealers will go out of business through inability to pay the State Liquor tax license of \$800. As stated in The Sun a year ago, when saloon legislation was under discussion, this city is heavily overstocked with saloons. The decrease caused by the Raines law will not

bring it down to the normal level.

Of the saloons which go out of business many are controlled by the brewers, and are used by them merely as agencies for the sale of their beer. Rather than pay \$800 the brewers prefer to close the doors of these places. Most of them are on the far east and far west sides. Not a few celebrated their closing jovially or funereally, or both, as in the case of an east-side resort the proprietor of which put out this sign on Tuesday evening:

"Wake begins at 11 and goes on till 12, Everybody invited. Bring your friends with

rou."

Having sold all that he could during the evening the saloonman threw open his place at 11 o'clock, having previously transported the better part of the remnants of the bottled stock, and a great crowd "waked" the defunct saloon fittingly. Another dealer filled his window with empty bottles tied in crape, framing the "Raines Bill did it. Raines."

the Excise Department in the Metropolitan Life Insurance building yesterday as regards numhers but those who did come were in a hurry individually. While they were there getting their certificates or tax receipts their saloons were losing just so much business, for the police made it their business yesterday to close all salcons whose proprietors couldn't show their right to keep open. In some cases they closed places which did have a right through a misconception. A sufferer from this misconception came to the Excise Department early resterday morning waving his tax receipt indignantly above his head.

"What good is this thing, any way?" he demanded of one of the clerks. "It don't say I can keep open. It only says that so much money has been received by the Excise Department." "That's all right," the clerk assured him You can keep open on that until you get your ertificate." "No, I can't keep open," retorted the other.

The police won't let me." He was introduced to Deputy Commissioner Hilliard, who told him that his receipt was sufficient authorization to keep open, and that

sufficient authorization to keep open, and that the police would be warned against interfering with him. Mr. Hilliard then telephoned to Chief Conlin asking him to notify the various precincts, so that mistakes would not be made. Before the notification got around a score of liquor men had called on Mr. Hilliard with similar complaints. One of the very earliest arrivals was a saloon man from the upper west side. In his cagerness he got there long before the office opened.

"Lord knows how much business I've lost this morning," said he to the clerk who let him in. "I have a good break fast trade, and I don't dare open before I get my certilicate."

"Vot you say "inquired a little German just behind him. "You don'd dast open: vy not?"

"They'll arrest you if you sell to-day without paying the tax." "None," replied Miss Ciaxton.
"When did you close your account at the Bank of the Metropolis?"
"A week before I lest the bank book."
"Did you have any money there then?"
"Yes, \$5.38, which I drew out."
"Have you any personal property?"
"What do you mean?"
"What do you mean?"

behind him. "You don'd dast open; vy not?"
"They'll arrest you if you sell to-day without paying the tax."
"Himmel?" shricked the little German. "I leaf my place open by mein frau till I come here to pay der money. Maybe der police arrest mein frau, hey? I run home," and run home hedld without waiting to pay uls tax.

A later visitor announced when he came in that he had had hard work raising the money to pay his tax or he would have come to the office earlier. Then he proceeded to pull bills from every pocket in his ciothes, most of them being of small denominations.
"I have been borrowing of all my friends to make up the amount," said he. "If I should touch a man for a five I'd take a one, and if I couldn't get a one, silver was better than nothing. I just not enough, with car fare over."
Out came a handful of silver from one of his trousers pockets as he spoke, and he followed it with another handful. After this he went through all his pockets to satisfy himself that they were empty.
"That's ail, 'said he, "See if she foots up all "Oh. olothes, jewelry, diamonds, curling irons, and things like that."

"Yes, I have some wearing apparel. I have no jewelry, and my stage wardrobe for years consisted of only a lot of old rags."

"Now, Mrs. Sievenson, why don't you pay the judgment?"

"Well." replied the actress. "I should think after all this examination you would know why," and Miss Claxton and her lawyer laughed heartily.

After this reply Miss Claxton glanced along the examination table and discovered an artist sketching her, and, breaking into tears, she said;

rough all his pockets to satisfy himself that bey were empty. "That's all," said he, "See if she foots up all

pleture and I object to it."

This made the artist very uncomfortable and he nurriedly finished his sketch and left the right."
To count up the conglomeration of bills and coin was no little task. At its conclusion the clerk looked up and said:
"You're seventy cents short."
The man's face fell.
"I don't see how that is," he said anxiously.
"I had the full \$800 and a little over when I room.

After wiping away the tears the actress watched the artist leave and said:
"I think it's a shame to allow such things."
The proceedings were adjourned to July 8.

ABBET, SCHUEFFEL&GRAU'S DEBTS

Schedules of Their Liabilities and Assets
Filed in the Supreme Court.

The schedules in the assignment of Abbey,
Schoeffel & Grau, theatrical firm, were filed
yesterday in the Supreme Court. The total
debts and liabilities, both firm and individual,
are:

\$179,201.91

About 320 men in all
visited the department yesterday, and by the
middle of the afternoon \$4,761,000 in all had
been taken in. Mr. Hilliard thinks that by the
first and the full \$800,000 men had a little over when In
the full \$800,000 men in all
the full \$80

in. Few of the visiting saloon men seem inclined to grumble at the workings of the Raines law.

"It isn't so bad as it looked," said one of them to The Sun reporter yesterday. "Of course, nobody likes to give up \$800, but in the end we'll get that back, and more too, by the wiping out of these little brewery-mortgaged saloona. You won't hear of any three-cent beer being sold, now that this law is in force. On my block there are two saloons that closed last night for good, and the only people burt by their closing are the two bartenders hired by the brewer, who ran the place as a sort of street stand for the output of his brewery."

Another of the liquor men said:

"The Sun was dead right in an editorial published last summer under the heading, 'Too Many Saloons.' It spoke of the number of saloons in the city, stating that haif the number then in existence would fully supply the city. I know that was right, and I believe this Raines law is going to work well, for the reason that It will eventually bring the number down about where it ought to be. Not this year, though, for the decrease has been very small compared to what was expected. Of & surse, it hurts some people, but those people must blame themselves as much as the Raines law. They should not have embarked in a business that was overcrowded already. Take a census of the saloon keepers and you'd find a majority of them in favor of this law. It is the brewers that klek.' Harburger & Harburger of 25 Chambers street, on behalf of Herman Frankel of 123 Liberty street, filed a claim of \$61.65 with Comptroller Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday, the amount which he claims is due him from the city on a license which was issued by the old Board of Excise, and which expires Oct. 21, 1896, Julius Harburger said that this was the first claim filed, and that under section 4 of the Liquor.' Tax law the city must return the money due to licensees, and as no provisions are made by the city to pay them, their only remedy is to bring suit. \$65,000 00 5,804 89 leaving the actual value at \$150,000; properly stored in Boston, nominal, \$20,000; properly stored in Boston, nominal, \$20,000; actual, \$1,000; costumes, &c., in New York, nominal, \$50,000; actual, \$2,000; these are of great value to the Metropolitan Opera House, or to any one desiring to produce certain operas, but to others they are of little value; properties at Metropolitan Opera House, nominal, \$75,000, covered by a chattel mortgage of \$15,000; covered by a chattel mortgage of \$15,000; of value to the Metropolitan Opera House, but would not realize the amount of the mortgage if sold to another person; office furniture, actual, \$300; four horses, nominal, \$400; actual, \$50; claims against various persons, nominal, \$7,276; actual, \$1,373.

Henry E. Abbey has individual assets consisting of cash at Akron, O., \$1,400; two lots at Akron, nominal \$7,000, actual \$3,000; they are encumbered by two mortgages for \$85,000 and interest, with dower rights; a claim to furniture at 180 West Fifty-ninth street, value blank; horses, harness, and carriages, nominal \$2,000, actual \$1,200. His individual debts are to Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company \$45,000, first mortgage on Akron property; Lotta M. Crabtree \$20,000, on second mortgage on Akron property; J. H. Breslin \$1,401, for hotel bills, and \$5,304 to various persons for hotel bills, and \$5,304 to various persons for hotel bills, are corrected as accepts, &c., for use at the Metropolitian Opera, accepts, &c., for use at the Metropolitian Opera.

FORTY MORMON CONVERTS. The Work of High Priest Richards and

His Twenty-five Assistant Missionaries, High Priest Richards of the Mormon Church, with twenty-five assistants, has been doing missionary work hereabouts. Their headquarters are at 48 Sands street, Brooklyn. Services consisting of song and prayer, with an explanation of Mormon doctrines, are held every Sunday Analytic Gran has individues assets put down at no value, consisting of costumes for operas, scenery, &c., for use at the Metropolitan Opera House, covered by a chattel mortgage as secu-rity for note of \$15,000, on which \$318 has been allowed as ar offset. Lillian Russell's claim against the firm for \$527.77 is preferred. afternoon. About forty converts have been shipped to Utah. There they are assisted by the faithful in procuring farms or engaging in trades. English and Americans constituted the larger part of the converts. The Church is experiencing a period of un-

"The Church is experiencing a period of unrivalled prosperity," said the High Priest yesterday. "The admission of Utah as a State naturally inspired more confidence in people, both regarding the fasth and also in the financial advantages which Utah offers. It has resulted in removing the hesitation which people have hitherto feit toward going out there, and has created a new era in the history of the Church."

In reference to the abelition of polycamy, he said that while polygamy was at variance with the wishes of the older Mormons, yet the same could not be said of the younger people. They have believed in it as a dectrine of the Church, but have always been very loath to practise it.

lishment here of a theatre which should fill in a measure the place occupied in London by Henry Irving's Lyceum Theatre, and in Paris by the Théatre Français, and, while it offered performances of the best kind, the theatre was to be a business enterprise and conducted with the idea of making it a profitable undertaking. The invasion of such a capitalist into the theatrical field naturally excited the local managers who heard of it, and they may be satisfied to learn that it will not be necessary for them to compete with a theatre that has such an abundant financial backing. Henry B. Ely, acting as Mr. Astor's representative, told a Sun reporter yesterday that Mr. Astor had no idea of building a theatre or becoming interested in one, and that there was no foundation in fact for the remor. One of the St. Paul Stewards Arrested. Edward Guyat, steward of the steamship St. Paul, which sailed for Europe yesterday, was arrested before the ship sailed and ludged in arrested before the amp salted and lodged in Ludlow street jail in default of \$500 bail. The order of arrest was issued by Judge Van Wyck in the City Court on complaint of James A. Caldwell, who charges Guyat with having alienated the affections of his wife. The plaintiff alleges that his wife is living with Guyat and he brings suit to recover \$2,000 damages. LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Street fakirs are now selling campaign but tons of many colors and weird shapes, and from the present output there will be a bewilder-ing variety of these badges when the town wakes up to the fact that a Presidential election is near at hand. Some enterprising firm has flooded the market with badges nearly as large as the bottom of a tomato can and bearing on their face the Stars and Stripes and the portraits of the Republican candidates. Their weight is enough to bandicap any but a strong man in a street parade. There are buttons of all shapes and sizes and a lot of ribbon badges now in the market. It is puzzling men who manufacture campaign goods to find a way to use the pampas grass plumes suggested by Mark Hanna as a party emblem. They may be worn on uniform caps, but if they are pinned on the coat they suggest that the wearer is in ambush. The fad for making collections of campaign buttons and emblems has largely increased the demand for them, and the manufacturers find a good market for a large number of expensive badges made of silver or gold.

"I don't see just where the general public large as the bottom of a tomato can and bear "I don't see just where the general public

comes in," was the complaint of a theatre-

ticket speculators. If every one of them was driven out of New York, it would be no easier to get seats at the theatres at the box office prices. When a successful play is being performed at a certain theatre, the public might as well make up its mind to keep away or pay an additional price for its seats, and so long as this sum has to be paid, I don't see that it as this sum has to be paid. I don't see that it makes much difference whether it goes to the speculators on the sidewalks or the agencies in the hotels. When there is a demand for ceats the pick of them go always from the theatres to the hotel agencies, where they are sold at an advanced price. It is a familiar saying among theatrical people that 'the hotels tell the rory,' and they mean oy this that when all the hotel seats are sold the piece may be regarded as a genuine pecuniary success. It's natural enough that the hotel should tell the story, because there are never enough tickets left at the box office from the moment an active demand commences. It may be convenient for out-of-town people to buy their tickets at the hotels, but the majority of them are quite willing to pay at the box office, if it is worth their while to go there. In the case of a successful play it rarely is. The entire house—so much of it as is desirable—appears to be handed over to the speculators, and so far as the public is concerned the effect is exactly the same whether these men happen to do business on the sidewalk or in a hotel corridor. The public has to pay the difference in the price, and if there is any pretence that the tickets are sold in hotels for the benefit or convenience of theatregoers, the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, which puts seats on sale in the hotels and charges no extra price for them, should be followed. But the atregoers always scalle nowadays when they read any of these stories about the managers fighting the speculators. There never was one of these struggles that benefited the public and the lindications are that there never will be. The theatres are eager enough to sell seats to the public at box-oxfice prices, so long as the show is bad. But the moment a successmakes much difference whether it goes to the be. The theatres are eager enough to sell seats to the public at box-office prices, so long as the show is bad. But the moment a successful piece comes along and creates a demand for tickets, practically everything goes to the speculators."

The fact that the new building of the University Club is to have one wing devoted to the use of the relatives and friends of the members is another illustration of the growing ten dency in New York clubs to make provision for women guests. Nearly every one of the clubs lately organized or provided with new quarters has set aside a suite for the use of women, although the Union, the Calumet, and the Knickerbocker are still closed to all feminine obtrusion, and are known to women orly from what they have seen through the windows or heard from members. Long before New York clubs began to admit women to some of their privileges the clubs throughout the country had extended their hospitality in this direction. The fact that the membership of such clubs in other cities was generally much smaller than that of New York clubs and the women became therefore a necessary feature of club life, was one explanation often advanced of their admittance, but this failed, of course, to apply to such institutions as the Somerset Club of Boston, which has for a long time had a dining room to which women are admitted. When the question of admitting women to certain rooms in a club came up here another reason was generally given to prove that such a move was not necessary in New York. It was argued that there were plenty of good restaurants here, and so members of clubs were not compelled to take their wives or friends to clubs if they wanted to entertain the m. From the time the Metrooditian Club opened its beautiful quarters for women, this new departure in New York club life may be regarded as having been formally approved by one of the highest class clubs in the city. The down has set aside a suite for the use of women, albeautiful quarters are partied parture in New York club life may be regarded as having been formally approved by one of the highest class clubs in the city. The downtown clubs have followed the example, and the University, in reality one of the last clubs that might have been expected to undertake this feature of club life by arranging to entertain the women guests, shows how firmly the women guests, shows how firmly tain the women guests, shows how i grounded the practice has become here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook.12 40 , Gov. Island. 1 00 | Hell Gate. 2 49

Arrived - Wednesdat, July L
Sa Lahn, Hellmers, Bremen,
Sa Aurania, McKay, Liverpool,
Sa Mysia, Johnston, Gibrattar,
Sa Patria, Johnston, Gibrattar,
Sa Patria, Duine, Marseilles,
Sa Orizaba, Downs, Havana,
ba Horrox, Cadogan, St. Lucia,
Sa Algonquin, Flatt, Char eston,
Sc City of Antonio, Risk, Norfolk,
Sa Manhattan, Bragg, Portland,
Sa Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, Arrived-WEDNESDAY, July 1 [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. ARRIVED OUT.

85 Trave, from New York, at Southampton, 85 Spaarndam, from New York, at Hotterdam. 85 Exeter city, from New York, at London, 85 Idaho, from New York, at London, 85 Idaho, from New York, at London, 85 Idahant, from New York, at Cuxhaven, 85 Olympia, from New York, at Cuxhaven, 86 Olympia, from New York, at Leith, 85 Critic, from New York, at Leith, 85 Algeria, from New York, at Madeira, 85 Croatan, from New York, at Madeira, 85 Croatan, from New York, at Georgetown,

Ss Mississippi, from New York for London, passed the Lizard. Ss Rotterdam, from New York for Rotterdam, off the Lizard. STORTED.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Havel, from Southampton for New York, Se Maasdam, from Rotterdam for New York, Se Schiedam, from Ratterdam for New York, Se Christine, from Swansoa for New York, Se Christine, from Shields for New York, Se Galileo, from Hull for New York,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTA-Es City of Birmingham, from Savannah for Ne fork.
Ss Louisiana, from Port Eads for New York,
Es El Blo, from New Orleans for New York,

OUTGOING STEAMBUILS Columbia, Plymouth
Edam, Rotterdam....
Orinoco, Bermuda
Sautiago, Nassau
Kansas City, Savannah Sail To-morrow, Hibernian, Glasgow Caracas, La Guayra Saratoga, Havana Coleridge, Pernambuco Yumuri, Hayti Prins Willem I., Hayti Saginaw, San Domingo, Iroquola, Charleaton Colorado, Brunswick Saif Saturday, July 4.
Parla, Southampton. 6 30 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre 3 100 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool 6 300 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam 7 100 A. M.
Fulda, Genoa 8 100 A. M.
Fulda, Genoa 8 100 A. M.
City of Kome, Glasgew 16 100 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand 11 00 A. M.
Prussia, Hamburg
Mobile, London
Adirondack, Jamaica 4 000 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah
Li Sud, New Orteans.
Leona, Galveston INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Hamburg Swansea New Orleans Due Saturday, July 4. Havre Liverpool Bordeaux Hull Hull Chateau Lafitte... Due Sunday, July 5. Due Monday, July 0. SaaleCherbourg. ..Liverpool. ..London.... Massachusetts. State of California

Havana,

Due Tuesday, July 7.

THOUSANDS WERE KILLED.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT EARTHOUAKE IN JAPAN.

Wave That Followed Devastated the Northern Shores for 170 Miles-Many Villages Dashed to Picces-Enormous Damage to Property in North Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 1.-The steamer Empress of China, which arrived here to-day. brings Yokohama advices to June 18, three days later than the Japanese earthquake, which was accompanied by a great earthquake wave, brief accounts of which have been received by cable. Disconnected reports of the terrible visitation are published in the Japanese press. These would indicate that the cable advices were not in the least exaggerated. The loss of life is in the thousands and the destruction of property enormous.

The centre of disturbance was the island of

Kinkawa Zan. Between Kinkawa Zan on the south and Hachinove on the north, a dis-tance of about 170 miles, practically the whole coast was swept by the earthquake wave, and over half of the town of Kwawailshi was swept away. Many persons were drowned or killed. Four hundred deaths are reported at Hashikami and 300 buildings were destroyed, 1,450 deaths at Koldis zumi, and 600 at Utatsu Mura. At Shizukas wa eighty houses were swept away. Seventytwo bodies were recovered up to 1 P. M., June 16. At Hachinoye Minato eleven per-sons were killed. At Okachihama eighty buildings were swept away, and the deaths numbered thirty-one. Among those who look their lives were eight jailors and several prise

oners. : In the three districts of Motoyoshi, Ojika, and Momo, in Miyava prefecture, the most disastrous damage was done by the earthquake wave during the night. According to the report of the authorities, in the district of Motoyoshi alone the deaths were 1,030 and the buildings washed away were 560.

In Moroika during the night of June 18 there were repeated earthquakes. The eastern coast of Iwaiteken was washed by the wave and the damage done was beyond discription The worst was experienced in three towns of Kamaishi, Miyako, and Sakari. All the employees of the telegraph office at

Kohiro-Hama were drowned by the tidal wave. The office of the Yamada also was swept away.

A telegram from the Governor of Iwaiteken,
dated June 17, says the number of persons who either lost their lives or were injured is 2,000 in the Sakarima-Chi-Kesen district. Exwas completely swept away. The wave was experienced along the whole coast of Sapporo-Along the road from Sapporo to Surumura eight deaths occurred, eight buildings were destroyed, four sampans are missing, and three were wrecked. The whole eastern coast of Miyagi Ken prefecture was washed away by the wave at 8 P. M. June 15. A number of houses were swept away and a heavy death roll is anticipated. In the Motoyoshi district more than seventy houses were carried away involving the death of over seventy people. EMPIRE STATE BANK CLOSED UP

Its Business Didn't Pay, So the Stockholds

Under an order issued by Justice Leslie Wer Russell of the Supreme Court, the corporation of the Empire State Bank has been dissolved. Its affairs have been wound up and the bank has passed out of existence. The Empire State Bank was incorporated on Sept. 20, 1888, with a capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. The Board secured the building at 640 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street, and opened for business on Dec. 5, 1888. James W. Conrow was the President, Charles H. Roberts the cashier.

the President, Charles H. Roberts the cashier, while the Board of Directors, in addition to the President and cashier, were Jacob Emsheimer. Charles A. Edelhoff, John H. Coon, Charles J. St. Gillis, Leon Tanenbaum, Albert Robinson, T. Rudolph M. Myers, Henry Hoffheimer, Williams R. Rose, and William B. Thom.

The bank continued to do business until the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 6, 1895, when it was closed until the following Wednesday, the intervening day being election day. On election night fire destroyed the bank building and other buildings adjoining. The bank secured temporary quarters, but almost immediately afterward the deposits fell off from \$1,800,000 to less than \$1,000,000. An examination of the accounts about that time showed that in seven years the earnings of the bank had been like than \$30,000.

On Dec. 13, 1895, a meeting of the stockhole. than \$30,000.

On Dec. 13, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders was held, and it was decided to dissolve the ers was neid, and it was decided to dissolve the corporation. An arrangement was made with the Astor Place Bank to liquidate for the Empire State Bank, and President Conrow begang as to close up the business. Mr. Conrow found theomet nominal assets of the bank to be \$335,6731, 90 from these he was able to realize \$336,812,035 of The stockholders fundily realize \$336,812,035 of the bank to be \$335,6731, 90 from these he was able to realize \$336,812,035 of the stockholders fundily realize \$336,812,035 of the stockholders fundily realized \$336

The stockholders finally received \$132 for each New State of stock they held. The only thing that he was accounts requiring the payment of checks to the value of \$10. The payees of these checks could not be found, and the amount was deposited with the City Chamberlain.

The remarkable thing in connection with Mr. Conrow's work in closing up the bank's business was that his total expenditure was only \$18.05. This is supposed to be the cheapeas liquidation on record. At a meeting of the stockholders yesperday resolutions were passed, thanking Mr. Conrow and Cashier Roberts for their services to the bank. WANT FATHER KILLEEN REMOVED.

A Part of His Congregation Make Charges A renewal of trouble between the Rev. Father

Thomas M. Killeen, the rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church at Bergen Point, and the dissatisfied element -h Bergen Point, and the dissatisfied element is among his parishioners has resulted in the appresentation to Bishop Winger of a petition for his removal. This petition bears the signatury of about sixty parishioners and cites ten chargagainst Father Killeen. It was laid be Hishop Wigger on Thursday of last week committee. At the same time the coupman handed Bishop Wigger a petition praying for the retention of Father Richmond as gurate and signed by almost the entire parish.

Chief of the charges is a transfer of \$45,000, not, as it is alleged in the interest of the church. He is also charged with harsh treatment of curates and with arbitrary conduct toward parishioners.

MARRIED.

Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. W. R. Hunt Ingdon, D. D., Constance Whitehouse, daughter of Edward Carey Cozzens, to Cornelius Van Vorse Sewell, all of New York. ROYT-LATHROP,—On Monday, June 22, 1826.

at the residence of the bride's mother, Garden City, L. I., by the Rev. Henry B, Bryan, Carrie J,
Lathrop to William Greeley Hoyt.
JAMES-TINKER, -On the 1st instant, Dr. Howard James, eldest son of the late Howard James of

Albany, to Grace Rogers Tinker, daughter of the late Henry F. Tinker of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thos. McKee Brown of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. DIED.

BRADSHAW, -At Jamestown, N. V., on Wed-nesday, July 1, 1896, Corrie Jeffords, wife of Robert C. Bradshaw. CUNNINGHAM .- On Wednesday, July 1, at her residence, 50 East 120th st., Sarah, widow of James

Cunntagham. Solemn mass of requiem at St. Patrick's Church fold Cathedral). Mott and Prince sia, Saturday, July 4, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the

family are respectfully invited to attend. In terment in Calvary Cometery.

REFILEY.—On Wednesday, July 1, Catharine
Kenny, wife of the late James Rellly.

Funeral Saturday, July 4, from her late residence, Sid East 120th st., to Church of Holy Rosary, where a solemn regulern mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Washington papers please

AVAGE -Suddenly, at his residence in Rutherford, N. J., June 30, Leander Townsend Savage. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEPHENS,-On June 80, Samuel T. Stephens,

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Bichard W. Stephens, 2,266 1st av., on Friday, July 8, as

THE KENSICO CEMETERY, located, on the Hartme Hallroad, forty-right minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d, st.

Special Rotices.

buring the summer members are permitted to to ten books, which may be kept until detable. Lie forwarded by mail or express to members out of to MERICANTILE LIBRARY, MANY CAUSES induce gray hair, but PARKI HAIR HAI.SAM brings back the youthful color. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pair

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